

THE DAILY JOURNAL.

O CLEMENS, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 16, 1833.

TERMS OF THE DAILY JOURNAL.

In Advance, - - - - - \$3 for six months.

We are authorized to announce O. G. STRONG a candidate for City Marshal at the approaching November election.

To Advertisers.

All Transient advertisements must invariably be paid in advance. Persons will please remember this fact and govern themselves accordingly.

TEMPERANCE MEETING.—The next regular meeting of the *Hannibal City Liquor Law Reform Association* will be held in the Christian Church next Tuesday Evening, 20th inst. Rev. Mr. Phillips will address the meeting. The public generally are invited to attend.

At Mr. EMERSON's repeated request, his connection with this paper ceases from this day, in order that he may be more entirely devoted to the great cause of education. We expect to hear from him occasionally on topics relating to that subject.

ITEMS.

Judge Colt of the Saint Louis Criminal Court has resigned—to take effect on the 20th inst.

The Illinois river is ordered to be surveyed forthwith by Col. H. S. Long, U. S. Engineer. This work is preliminary to that of dredging. It is intended to make the channel two hundred feet wide and three feet deep at the lowest stage of water.

The wife and children of Mr. DeWolf of Chicago, were severely scalded by a recent explosion on board the steamer Bay State, on Long Island Sound. Several other passengers were slightly scalded.

The St. Louis gas light company is constructing a large gas holder, to be one hundred and forty feet diameter in the clear; the depth of the tank from the surface, will be thirty-six feet.

CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—The staging on this road, between Springfield and Bloomington, has been reduced to the distance of twenty miles.

Chills and Fever prevail to such an extent in Saint Louis, that a lecture on the subject is advertised to be delivered at Odd Fellows' Hall, by Dr. John Maddock, of Illinois.

Buildings for a male and for a female seminary are being erected in Paris, Mo.

A very interesting meeting is progressing at the Christian Church in Paris, Mo. Up to last Wednesday there had been an addition of 28 members.

A protracted meeting of the Christian Church in Union, Monroe county, was brought to a close yesterday week, with an addition of 19 members.

The Monroe county Agricultural and Mechanical Fair commenced yesterday.

Mr. Jacob, of Boone county, was killed on Monday of last week, while aiding in raising a house.

It is expected to have the North Missouri Railroad completed from St. Louis to St. Charles by the 4th of July next.

When last heard from one party of the surveyors of the North Missouri Road were at the "Fish Trap Ford" on Salt River, near Florida. Another party is to pass through the counties of St. Charles, Warren, Montgomery, Callaway, Audrain, Boone, Monroe and Randolph, intersecting the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road in Macon county, and thence to the Iowa line in the county of Schuyler.

Ten or twelve thousand persons were present at Saint Joseph on the 2d inst., to

witness the execution of Aug. O. Jennings for the murder of Willard, of that place.

The last Boonville Observer learned, just as the paper was going to press, that an attempt had been made by a negro to rape a white woman between Pilot Grove and Boonville, and that the negro was caught and beaten almost to death.

Late California news says that the number of emigrants between the Humboldt and Carson Valley is immense. There are 1000 wagons and 300,000 head of cattle. There is an epidemic among the latter that is very destructive. It is calculated that the immigration will amount to 30,000, one half of which will go to Oregon.

Boston is said to be the richest city in the world, in proportion to its population. If its taxable property were equally divided, every Bostonian would have fourteen hundred and forty dollars. In New York, if a division of property were made, they would only have five hundred and eighty-four dollars apiece.

It is estimated that the London sewerage daily discharged into the Thames, is equal to ten million cubic feet, a quantity equivalent to a surface of thirty six acres in extent, and six feet deep.

At the *World's Temperance Convention* in New York, on the 7th inst., Antoinette L. Brown, a regularly chosen delegate to that body, was refused the right to address the Convention. A very noisy and stormy discussion took place, which was anything but reputable to such a distinguished body.

The *Woman's Rights Convention* came to a close in New York on the 7th inst., after a very noisy session of two days. The convention broke up amid the wildest uproar, preventing anything being heard or done in order.

The *Carson League*, so called, for the suppression of intemperance, is making great headway in the State of New York. A State convention is to be held in the city of Rochester on the 13th October next, to devise plans to carry this enterprise throughout the State.

"A Citizen's" communication will be published to-morrow.

LIFE AT THE FIVE POINTS.

THE TWO-PENNY MARRIAGE.

"Mr. Pease, we want to be married."
"Want to be married—what for?"
"Why you see, we don't think it is right for us to be living together this way any longer, and we have been talking over the matter to-day and you see—"

"Yes, yes, I see you have been talking over the matter over the bottle and have come to a sort of drunken conclusion to get married. When you get sober you will both repent of it, probably."

"No, Sir, we are not very drunk now, not so drunk but what we can think, and we don't think we are doing right—we are not doing as we were brought up to do by pious parents. We have been reading about the good things you have done for just such poor outcasts as we are and we want you to try and do something for us."

"Read! Can you read? Do you read the Bible?"

"Well not much lately, but we read the newspapers and sometimes we read something good in them. How can we read the Bible when we are drunk?"

"Do you think getting married will keep you from getting drunk?"

"Yes, for we are going to take the pledge too, and we shall keep it, depend upon that."

"Suppose you take the pledge and try that first, and if you can keep it till you can wash some of the dirt away, and get some clothes on, then I will marry you."

"No, that won't do. I shall get to thinking what a poor dirty, miserable wretch I am, and how I am living with this woman, who is not a bad woman by nature, and then I will drink, and then she will drink—oh, cursed rum!—and what is to prevent us? But if we were married, my wife, yes, Mr. Pease, my wife would say, 'Thomas—she would not say 'Tom, you dirty brute—don't be tempted; and who knows but we might be somebody yet—somebody that our own mothers would not be ashamed of.'"

Here the woman, who had been silent and rather moody, burst into a violent flood of tears, crying "Mother, mother, I know not whether she is alive or not, and dare not inquire; but if we were married and reformed, I would make her happy once more."

"I could no longer stand the appeal," said Mr. P., "and determined to give them a trial. I have married a good many poor, wretched-looking

couples, but none that looked quite so much so as this. The man was hatless and shoeless, without coat or vest, with long hair and beard grimed with dirt. He was by trade a bricklayer, one of the best in the city. She wore the last remains of a silk bonnet, and something that might pass for shoes, and an old, very old dress, once a rich merino, apparently without any under garments."

"And your name is Thomas—Thomas what?"
"Elting, sir. Thomas Elting, a good true name and true man, that is, shall be if you marry us."

"Well, well. I am going to marry you."

"Are you? There, Mag, I told you so."

"Don't call me Mag. If I am going to be married, I will be by my right name, the one my mother gave me."

"Not Mag. Well, I never knew that."

"Now, Thomas, hold your tongue, you talk too much. What is your name?"

"Matilda. Must I tell the other? Yes, I will, and I never will disgrace it. I don't think I should ever have been as bad if I had kept it. That bad woman who first tempted me to ruin, made me take a false name. It is a bad thing for a girl to give up her name, unless for that of a good husband. Matilda Fraley. Nobody knows me by that name in this bad city."

"Very well, Matilda and Thomas, take each other by the right hand, and look at me, for I am now going to unite you in the holy bonds of marriage by God's ordinance. Do you think you are sufficiently sober to comprehend its solemnity?"

"Yes, sir."

"Marriage being one of God's holy ordinances, cannot be kept in sin, misery, filth and drunkenness. Thomas, will you take Matilda to be your lawful, true, only, wedded wife?"

"Yes, sir."

"You promise that you will live with her, in sickness as well as health, and nourish, protect and comfort her as your true and faithful wife; that you will be to her a true and faithful husband; that you will not get drunk, and will clothe yourself and keep clean."

"So I will."

"Never mind answering until I get through. You promise to abstain totally from every kind of drink that intoxicates, and treat this woman kindly, affectionately, and love her as a husband should love his wedded wife. Now all of this, will you, here before me as the servant of the Most High—here in the sight of God in Heaven, most faithfully promise, if I give you this woman to be your wedded wife?"

"Yes, I will."

"And you, Matilda, on your part, will you promise the same and be a true wife to this man?"

"I will try, sir."

"But do you promise all this faithfully?"

"Yes, sir I will."

"Then I pronounce you man and wife."

"Now, Thomas," says the new wife, after I had made out the certificate and given it to her, with an injunction to keep it safely—"now pay Mr. Pease, and let us go home and break the bottle." Thomas felt first in the right hand pocket, then the left, then back to the right, then he examined the watch-fob.

"Why, where is it?" says she, "you had two dollars this morning!"

"Yes, I know it, but I have only got two cents this evening. There, Mr. Pease, take them, it is all I have got in the world; what more can I give?"

[To be continued.]

PORTLAND, Me., September 13.

The election returns render no choice for Governor nearly certain. No distinct party has a majority in the Legislature. There is no great change from last year in the general result.—Portland elected 2 Whigs, Augusta 2 Democrats and Bangor 2 Whigs. There is a gain in Cumberland county, and a Whig probably elected—two Senators gain. The vote of Portland for Governor is, Crosby, Whig, 893; Hillsberry 733, Morrell 392, scattering 6—a very large Whig gain. There is probably an increased majority in the Legislature in favor of the Maine liquor law.

LATER.—Seventeen additional towns show a gain of one regular Democrat, and two Morrell Democrats to the Legislature. This will not effect the result; the vote is very tight throughout.

RAILROAD TO THE PACIFIC SECURED!—A great Pacific Railroad Company says the Washington Union, at the head of which, it is said, are Erastus Corning, Simson Draper, and other capitalists, is organizing in New York. The object is to provide a substantial six feet gauge road from New York to the Pacific ocean, running through St. Louis, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, Northern Mexico and California. The estimated cost is \$100,000,000 which is to be the capital of the company. It is said thirteen of the most responsible contractors of the United States have offered to build 100 miles each on the route described, and to take in payment fifty per cent. cash, twenty-five cents in the bonds of the company, and twenty-five per cent. in the stock.

STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—The "State Agricultural Fair," authorized to be held at Boonville by the last Legislature, and for the furtherance of which some \$4,000 was appropriated by the State, will be opened at Boonville on the 3d day of October next. It has been announced that the State has purchased a tract of four hundred acres of land lying on the river above the town, for the purpose of holding the State Fairs, and that Uriel Wright, Esq., has been engaged to deliver an address upon the interesting occasion.

We give below, some particulars of the Fair which may prove interesting to our readers:

"The premiums are said to be very liberal, and to be paid in silver cups."

On the first day, will be exhibited, silk, woolen and cotton manufactured goods, cabinet and carpenter's work, tools, hats, boots and shoes, hemp, tobacco, flax, leather, &c., and agricultural implements, and useful machines.

On the second day will be exhibited, silver and other wares, guns, pistols, &c., carriages, buggies, &c., iron castings, and products of the field, orchard, gardens and dairies.

On the third day will be exhibited bread, hams, &c., hogs, sheep, and mules.

On the fourth and last day, will be exhibited cattle, horses, colts, jacks and jennets.

The fair will open on each day, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

Articles for the exhibition will be received up to 12 o'clock, of the first day of the exhibition.

Price of Admission.—Members, their wives and children under twenty-one years of age, free; footmen, 10 cents; horse and buggy, 50 cents; carriages, 25 cents; public hacks will be permitted to pass the gate at 10 cents for each person in them.

We are sorry to see a prevailing disposition among the liquor law opponents, to convert a great public question into a source of personal brawling. Our motives are impugned, our characters are put to the rack, and no extreme of language or any device is neglected to be used against us, whose only crime is that we assail a great public evil—admitted to be such by the very persons who uphold it. Let temperance men unite themselves firmly—now is no time for shrinking. The fact that our opponents resort to personalities, only, and are driven to the one stale and absurd cry of "liberty, free country and whisky," are convincing proofs that they have run out of arguments to sustain their weak cause. We have arguments. Among these is the following, which we publish with a request to the Messenger to copy, as they copied the letter of John Neal. It shows that prohibition does not increase drinking. The evils of the liquor traffic are universally acknowledged. Its most violent supporters do not dare tell this intelligent community that it is not an evil of great magnitude. Upon this point, then, all are agreed. How shall it be got rid of in this city? is the only question at issue. Moral suasion will accomplish it, say our opponents, but law will not; law will accomplish it, say we, but moral suasion will not—here is where we differ. Let us have the *Carson League*, and we will test the power of the law. Next Monday we will lay this effective scheme before the temperance men of Hannibal. We have talked long enough, it is time to act:

NEAL DOW.

John Neal and the Liquor Law of Maine.

To the Publishers of the State of Maine:

On my return from a tour through the eastern and northern counties of the State, my attention was called to an article in your issue of the 24th inst., signed John Neal, and headed "The Liquor Law of Maine." That article purports to be a criticism of the "Liquor Law," when it is little else than a violent attack upon myself. I should not notice the article in any way, but for the statements which it contains as to the actual results of the law in Portland, and generally through the State. To these statements it is proper that some reply should be made.

I do not choose to notice his personal attacks upon myself any further than to say, that here in Maine where we are both known they will do me no injury; and for the rest, bad men everywhere will profess to believe them to be well founded, while good men will not believe them without proof.

As to Mr. Neal's actual position on the "Liquor Law," I will merely say, that for some months after its enactment, he professed to be its warm friend; attended meetings called expressly to rejoice over its enactment; presided at such meetings, and defended the law publicly, from the attacks of persons unfriendly to it. He joined a secret organization called "Watchmen's Club," which was established in this State for the express purpose of bringing all Temperance men to act together, for the enactment of a prohibitory liquor law; and in meetings of the "Active Club," of which he was a member, pub-